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COFFEE
FCOF 4-62
December 1962

WORLD COFFEE CROP

LOWER THIS YEAR

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third (December) estimate of the 1962-63 world coffee crop places total production at 65.5 million bags and exportable production at 52.1 million. This is 8 percent below the 1961-62 production and 17 percent below the all-time record established for 1959-60. South American production will be down this year, more than offsetting increases in Africa and Asia.

World coffee exports are continuing to increase and amounted to about 45.5 million bags for the 1961-62 (October-September) year. Calendar year 1962 trade amounted to about 46 million bags, compared with about 45 million for 1961 and 44 million for 1960. Carryover world stocks on September 30, 1962 were estimated at 81 million bags. The carryover would have been somewhat higher, except that Brazil has destroyed several million bags of lower quality coffees.

Production

North America: North American coffee production for 1962-63 is estimated at a total of 10.4 million bags with 7.8 million exportable. This represents practically no change in total from 1961-62, although there will be significant changes in several countries.

Prospects for the 1962-63 Costa Rican crop are not as promising now as earlier. However, the crop is expected to be a bumper one. This is the "off-year" in the Dominican Republic's coffee cycle, therefore there will be

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, of December 27, 1962.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	3rd estimate 1962-63
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	905	1,165	1,100	1,140
Cuba	542	800	700	800	800
Dominican Republic	455	585	500	600	525
El Salvador	1,216	1,575	1,450	1,900	1,550
Guatemala	1,129	1,600	1,500	1,625	1,850
Haiti	642	650	425	725	600
Honduras	212	350	275	365	410
Mexico	1,373	2,050	2,100	2,350	2,500
Nicaragua	362	367	485	440	485
Panama 3/	---	70	65	70	75
Other 4/	470	475	385	465	460
Total North America	6,840	9,427	9,050	10,440	10,395
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	44,000	29,000	35,000	27,000
Colombia	6,330	8,000	7,700	7,800	7,500
Ecuador	347	675	750	800	850
Peru	146	475	525	675	800
Venezuela	729	850	865	850	850
Other 5/	55	70	90	92	97
Total South America	26,571	54,070	38,930	45,217	37,097
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,800	2,750	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/	---	---	---	---	300
Cameroon 7/	182	560	675	835	875
Central African Republic	---	105	125	145	140
Ethiopia	613	1,065	1,100	1,220	1,280
Guinea	120	195	200	235	235
Ivory Coast	1,210	2,578	3,200	1,650	2,800
Kenya	223	435	560	525	620
Malagasy Republic	634	825	930	800	850
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	613	1,380	900	900	950
Ruandi-Urundi 8/	---	600	400	400	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	---	---	200
Tanganyika	281	425	495	400	475
Togo	58	140	150	172	177
Uganda	754	1,950	1,907	1,900	2,150
Other 9/	213	393	446	336	381
Total Africa	5,920	12,451	13,838	12,318	14,533
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	800	1,000	750	950
Indonesia	985	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,600
Yemen	70	90	90	90	90
Other 10/	275	581	820	875	885
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,971	3,710	3,215	3,525
World total production	41,048	78,919	65,528	71,190	65,550

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons ^{1/}

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	3rd estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}	1,000 bags ^{2/}
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	800	1,050	985	1,025
Cuba	49	200	100	200	200
Dominican Republic	372	460	375	475	400
El Salvador	1,087	1,475	1,350	1,800	1,450
Guatemala	905	1,400	1,300	1,425	1,650
Haiti	443	500	275	540	400
Honduras	167	300	225	290	335
Mexico	1,141	1,550	1,450	1,530	1,600
Nicaragua	313	325	443	395	440
Panama ^{3/}	---	25	20	25	30
Other ^{4/}	72	365	287	320	310
Total North America	4,927	7,400	6,875	7,985	7,840
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	37,000	22,000	28,000	20,000
Colombia	5,632	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,500
Ecuador	308	475	500	600	650
Peru	68	375	415	560	675
Venezuela	488	410	425	400	400
Other ^{5/}	52	44	40	41	46
Total South America	21,278	45,304	30,380	36,401	28,271
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,775	2,700	2,750	3,050
Burundi ^{6/}	---	---	---	---	295
Cameroon ^{7/}	180	545	660	820	855
Central African Republic	---	95	120	140	135
Ethiopia	544	905	935	1,050	1,100
Guinea	110	180	190	220	220
Ivory Coast	1,137	2,530	3,150	1,600	2,750
Kenya	214	428	545	505	600
Malagasy Republic	569	750	840	700	750
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	595	1,365	850	850	900
Ruanda-Urundi ^{8/}	---	590	390	390	---
Rwanda ^{6/}	---	---	---	---	195
Tanganyika	274	420	485	390	465
Togo	57	138	148	170	175
Uganda	744	1,920	1,895	1,888	2,137
Other ^{9/}	211	355	406	303	349
Total Africa	5,625	11,996	13,314	11,776	13,976
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	275	450	250	400
Indonesia	504	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,400
Yemen	60	80	80	80	80
Other ^{10/}	71	66	140	155	175
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,721	2,270	1,785	2,055
World exportable production	32,558	66,421	52,839	57,947	52,142

^{1/} The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. ^{2/} 132,276 pounds each. ^{3/} Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. ^{4/} Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. ^{5/} Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. ^{6/} Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. ^{7/} Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. ^{8/} Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. ^{9/} Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. ^{10/} Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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(Continued)

a reduction from the 1961-62 crop. The Dominican Republic has budgeted approximately \$400,000 for coffee rehabilitation and cultural programs, with emphasis on new plantings in new areas. These programs include extension work and the establishment of several coffee experiment stations. A principal aim is to move the coffee producing areas from the present marginal lands to higher altitudes not presently under cultivation. There are now about 200,000 acres of coffee under cultivation.

El Salvador's 1962-63 crop, while at a normal level, will be about 18 percent below the high record crop of 1961-62. The 1962-63 Guatemala crop is expected to set a new production record and will probably exceed 1961-62 by 14 percent. Although the crop has been slow maturing, a large proportion is likely to be harvested within a short time period and quality is expected to be very good. Since much of the Guatemalan coffee will be harvested within a short time period, there could be labor shortage problems.

Haiti is expected to have a smaller crop this year, due to the "off-year" cycle. There is no national program, or demonstrated emphasis on cultural programs for coffee, in Haiti. In the past few years, there have been some variety trials, but thus far no decisive results have been obtained.

Mexico is expected to have an increase in production this year. However, low temperatures experienced in January 1962, and the diversification program reduced the output somewhat. The total reduction in coffee area under this program is now estimated at 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres). The area taken out of coffee production has been planted or is now being prepared to be planted to the following crops: rubber, 2,500 hectares; citrus and avocados, 1,500 hectares; sugarcane and tobacco, 1,000 hectares. In addition, old trees have been removed from an area of 8,500 hectares, which is now being replanted with new higher-yielding coffee trees. The goal of the diversification program is to reduce the area planted to coffee by 60,000 hectares (148,200 acres), or 20 percent of the present area. It is expected that this goal will be reached by 1968.

The 1962-63 Jamaican crop is estimated at 50,000 bags with 35,000 bags exportable, while the estimates for Trinidad and Tobago are 55,000 and 45,000 respectively.

South America: South American 1962-63 production is estimated at a total of 37.1 million bags, with 28.3 million exportable.

Brazil's 1962-63 crop is much reduced from the 1961-62 crop. The Sao Paulo crop will not be even half as large as that of the state of Parana. Registrations with the Brazilian Coffee Institute from July through October amounted to 13.1 million bags. The frosts and cold winds which hit the coffee in Parana this past year will cause a sizable reduction in the 1963-64 crop. Therefore, the 1963-64 Brazilian crop may be even smaller than the relatively low 1962-63 crop.

Harvests in the important Colombian producing areas of Antioquia, Santander, Valle and Caldas are turning out lower than originally anticipated, therefore, the crop will be about 4 percent below that of 1961-62. The Coffee Federation

is carrying out a project for transferring of marginal coffee farms to other uses and helping the more efficient farmers diversify their operations. Since much of the land in the coffee areas is subject to severe erosion, care must be taken in selecting crops that can be substituted for coffee. The Federation is encouraging the planting of fruit and nut trees as a good substitute for coffee, while other alternatives being promoted are livestock, rabbit raising, and beekeeping. The project includes all the coffee-producing departments. The departments of Caldas, Tolima, Antioquia and Valle account for about three-fourths of the Colombian coffee production.

Ecuador's increase in production of the past few years is mainly the result of new areas coming into bearing in the northern part of the Province of Manabi and of improved methods of cultivation. Climatic conditions have also been favorable in the past few years. Credit granted by the Development Credit System during the last 2 crop years has been exclusively for maintenance and renewal of old plantations, and the Bank's policy is to try to eliminate cultivation of this crop in the marginal zones.

The northern Departments of Peru had favorable weather for the 1962-63 crop, and yields are good. Southern producing areas have shortages of rainfall and hand labor. The acreage devoted to coffee in the Santa Cruz area has been increased, and new plantings have been made in the Department of San Martin, mainly as a result of increased credit facilities made available by the Agricultural Bank.

The 1962-63 production in Venezuela will probably be at about the same level as in the previous year. Below average rainfall during the past few years has held production down.

Africa: The 1962-63 African crop is estimated at a total of 14.5 million bags, of which 14 million are exportable. This is the highest production in history, and record crops are expected in several countries.

Angola has a record crop this year, and will be the leading producer in Africa. Coffee production has increased rapidly in the past decade in the Cameroon and now ranks second among export commodities. Coffee acreage in the Cameroon was estimated at 176,000 acres in 1959, compared with 119,000 acres in 1956.

Coffee acreage has been increased in the past few years in the Central African Republic, however, the 1962-63 crop will be somewhat lower because of the drought at the end of 1961.

Prospects for the 1962-63 Ethiopian crop are good, and production should be above 1961-62. The trend of production is definitely upward, due partly at least to extension of roads into coffee producing forest areas. Coffee is by far the most important export of Ethiopia, and the value of coffee production is about 6 percent of the estimated net national product.

Coffee production in the Ivory Coast this year will be much above the drought-reduced 1961-62 crop. Promotion work is being increased in an effort to increase domestic consumption.

Kenya is expected to have a record crop this year, as there were good rains and the trees are in a high state of fertility. There is, however, a considerable amount of physiological die-back in old coffee. Where this die-back occurred prior to ripening of the cherries, the beans will be small and are of low grade.

Government policy in the Malagasy Republic currently is to maintain production at about present levels. About 85 percent of the total production is produced by small growers, and except for a small amount of Arabicas the coffee is of the Robusta variety.

The 1962-63 Tanganyika crop will be somewhat above the 1961-62 crop. The Uganda crop will also be larger this year than the 1961-62 crop, which was reduced by drought.

Exportable production for 1962-63 is estimated (in bags of 132.3 pounds) for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa as follows: Cape Verde - 2,000; Comoro Islands - 1,000; Dahomey - 40,000; Gabon - 19,000; Ghana - 43,000; Liberia - 24,000; Nigeria - 18,000; Republic of Congo - 11,000; Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000; Sierra Leone - 75,000; Spanish Guinea - 110,000.

Asia and Oceania: The 1962-63 crop for Asia and Oceania is expected to show an increase over 1961-62. Larger crops are forecast for both India and Indonesia.

The 1962-63 crop for India is expected to be larger than a year earlier, even though there have been adverse weather conditions in the coffee-growing areas of South India. The 1961-62 Indian crop was the smallest harvested since 1957-58. Total coffee acreage in India is about 295,000 acres, of which 60 percent is Arabica and the remainder Robusta. The production of Arabica and Robusta is approximately in proportion to the planted acres.

Favorable prices paid for coffee in Indonesia may result in some expansion of the coffee area and will tend to increase the area harvested. Production of coffee in Indonesia is mainly by smallholders raising Robusta coffee, while the estates which are much smaller area-wise produce mostly Arabica coffee. A large part of the smallholders' coffee is interplanted with other crops - cloves and pepper, for instance, in South Sumatra. New areas of coffee have been opened up in South Sumatra, some of which came into bearing in 1961. The estates have not been increasing the area in coffee.

Coffee production continues to increase in the Philippines, which has now attained self-sufficiency in this commodity and has made token exports this year. The trade anticipates that commercial shipments will be made in the future.

World Trade and Developments

World trade of coffee during 1961-62 (October 1961 - September 1962) amounted to approximately 45.5 million bags. This was the highest on record and was an increase of 2.5 percent over 1960-61.

Carryover stocks were at an alltime high of about 81 million bags at the end of the 1961-62 marketing year. The bulk of these stocks are held by Brazil. Stocks of green coffee on hand in the United States at the end of September 1962 amounted to 3,334,000 bags, compared to 3,211,000 bags a year earlier. Colombia's carryover stocks at the end of September 1962 were about 6 million bags. Smaller crops in some of the African countries in 1961-62 prevented any appreciable buildup of stocks.

In general, prices of Arabica coffee declined somewhat during 1962, while Robusta prices strengthened slightly. During the year Colombians declined by about 3 cents per pound. Some of the Central American growths declined almost this much. Brazil Santos 4's declined by about 1 cent per pound. African Robustas strengthened by about 1 cent per pound. New York spot prices for Brazil's Santos 4's were at about 33 cents per pound; Colombians about 40 cents, and Ambriz AA at 21.5 cents.

United States coffee imports for the first 11 months of 1962 were approximately 22 million bags, compared with 20.2 million in 1961 and 20.3 million for 1960. Imports increased markedly in the last quarter of the year, as the trade anticipated a dock strike in December. Again in 1962 imports were slightly below the billion-dollar mark. The 1961 imports amounted in value to \$962 million, in 1960 they were \$1,003 million; in 1959 \$1,097 million; in 1958 \$1,171 million; and in 1957 \$1,375 million.

A long-term International Coffee Agreement was negotiated at the United Nations during July and August of 1962. The agreement is for a five-year period, and includes importing as well as exporting countries. It is due to enter into force between those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when Governments representing at least 20 exporting countries having at least 80 percent of total exports in the year 1961, and Governments representing at least 10 importing countries having at least 80 percent of world imports in the same year, have deposited such instruments. The basic export quotas for the world amount to 45,587,183 bags. The agreement provides that if, 3 months after the agreement enters into force, the members of the organization represent less than 95 percent of the world exports in the calendar year 1961, each member shall limit its total annual imports from non-member countries as a group to a quantity not in excess of its average annual imports from those countries as a group during the last 3 years prior to the entry into force of the agreement for which statistics are available. Other provisions include that (1) producing members undertake to adjust the production of coffee while the agreement remains in force to the amount needed for domestic consumption, exports, and stocks; (2) not later than one year after the agreement enters into force a policy relative to stocks is to be established to promote the attainment of the objectives of the agreement; (3) members shall refrain from engaging in direct and individually linked barter transactions involving

the sale of coffee in the traditional markets; (4) every export of coffee from any member in whose territory that coffee has been grown shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin; (5) the council shall sponsor a continuing program for promoting the consumption of coffee, and; (6) for the purposes of the agreement "Coffee" means the beans and berries of the coffee tree, whether parchment, green or roasted, and includes ground, decaffeinated, liquid and soluble coffee.

The Dominican Republic was granted a 6-month quota (October 1962 - March 1963) of 65 percent of its total crop year allocation. This was because of early ripening of this year's crop. As processing facilities in the Cibao region found they were unable to handle all the crop, much of the coffee will be treated by sun-drying.

The National Coffee Association of Guatemala established minimum prices for coffee exports on October 8, 1962. These minimum prices were as follows: for Good and Extra Good Washed - \$32.25; and for Prime - \$32.74. These prices are based on F.O.B. per hundredweight or its equivalent in parchment or roasted.

Total exports of Mexican coffee during 1961-62 are estimated as follows, in green coffee equivalent: Green - 1,487,000 bags; Roasted - 67,000 bags; and Soluble - 26,000 bags. Consumption of coffee in Mexico is increasing fairly rapidly, and for the 1961-62 year amounted to about 820,000 bags. Carryover stocks on September 30, 1962 were at about 110,000 bags.

Nicaragua published a decree on November 1, 1962 which states that green coffee can be imported only for industrial use, and only when the product of the imported coffee is exported. Green coffee will not be permitted entry when coming from a country where "Coffee Rust" (*Hemileia vastatrix*) exists, unless it comes treated in a way satisfactory to the Ministry of Agriculture. A plant for soluble coffee with an annual capacity of 92,000 bags began production in the summer of 1960.

Purchases by the Instituto Brasileiro do Cafe of the 1962-63 Brazilian crop coffee, at the holder's option, began on November 30th. This year's coffees are to be purchased at prices 28 to 33 percent higher, compared to the Instituto Brasileiro do Cafe's purchasing prices last year. Exports from Brazil for the first 5 months of the 1962-63 marketing year (July-June) lagged behind what they were a year earlier, amounting to 7,206,124 bags this year compared to 7,989,047 bags in the previous year. Brazil, however, is stepping up its promotional activities for both green and soluble coffee.

Exports of coffee from Colombia during crop year 1961-62 were the highest on record. They totalled 6,526 thousand bags, which was an increase of 8 percent over the previous marketing year, and about 1 percent higher than the previous record of 6,432,285 thousand bags exported during the 1958-59 marketing year. The United States continues to be the principal market for Colombian coffee. However, the European market has been increasing in importance during the past few years. The Coffee Federation has also been financing an advertising campaign in several European countries. Colombia has suspended all barter agreements, but compensation agreements still remain in effect.

About three-fourths of Ecuador's exports during crop year 1961-62 were shipped from the port of Manta, with the remainder being shipped from Guayaquil. No exports have been registered in the last two years by Puerto Bolivar. Ecuadorean exporters are obliged by law to deliver the foreign exchange derived by coffee exports to the Central Bank of Ecuador, which recognizes a value of 18.18 sucres per U.S. dollar. Prices paid to producers vary from the equivalent of U.S. \$17.50 to U.S. \$24.00.

An increasing amount of contraband coffee is said to be entering Venezuela. Some producers have lowered their prices in order to compete successfully with contraband. Interest in importing Venezuelan coffee has been indicated by several Japanese firms.

The value of coffee exports out of Ethiopia for 1961-62 is estimated at U.S. \$41,560,000. Revenue from coffee taxes is calculated at about U.S. \$6,000,000. The United States accounted for about 71 percent of the total value of Ethiopia's coffee exports in 1961-62.

The Ivory Coast exported more coffee than it produced in 1961-62. Therefore, the large stocks which had accumulated were drawn upon.

Kenya is making an effort to increase exports to non-quota markets, and a target of 3,000 to 5,000 tons for this season has been set by the Coffee Marketing Board. The Board proposes to retain the three lowest grades of coffee for sale to non-quota markets only.

Of the 1960-61 Indian crop 34,250 metric tons were allocated for export, and 30,541 metric tons were actually sold for export during calendar year 1961. The balance is to be exported this year. The Government of India insists that exports be increased to the extent possible because of the much needed foreign exchange. Exports for 1963 may be about 20,000 metric tons. Prices received for Indian coffee this year have generally been higher than world prices. This is attributed to the rupee payment agreements between India and the Soviet Bloc countries and the "open auction" system of selling coffee for export, instituted by the Coffee Board in January, 1962.

Imports of coffee into the European Common Market countries during calendar year 1961 totalled 10.9 million bags. Of this amount, 30 percent was from Associated Overseas Territories. European Economic Community imports from Associated Overseas Territories for the 1956-60 period averaged 32 percent.

One of the functions assigned to the Foreign Agricultural Service by Congress is to make and publish estimates of world production, stocks and trade of important agricultural commodities. These estimates are available for any purpose that users may elect. The estimates of coffee production have been used for quota setting purposes in Producer Coffee Agreements over the past several years and are again being used for this purpose in the new long-term Agreement negotiated at the recent United Nations Conference in New York.

While the Foreign Agricultural Service has no objection to its estimates being used for this purpose, it cannot assume the responsibility of justifying or defending any estimates used for quota negotiating purposes. Foreign Agricultural Service reserves the right to accept or reject any official or semi-official figures which any country may submit, and to exercise its judgment in the preparation of published estimates.

Coffee: Export value as percent of total exports
1957-61 1/

Continent and country	Year				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
North America:					
Costa Rica.....	46.6	51.4	50.7	50.5	49.0
Dominican Republic.....	16.9	16.5	13.5	12.0	10.0
El Salvador.....	79.3	72.2	63.0	62.1	59.0
Guatemala.....	75.6	76.6	78.7	62.9	60.0
Haiti.....	63.9	73.8	52.3	51.3	41.0
Honduras.....	22.5	14.3	18.5	18.9	13.0
Mexico.....	18.5	11.7	9.1	9.7	9.0
Nicaragua.....	40.0	34.1	19.2	30.5	27.0
South America:					
Brazil.....	60.8	55.3	60.4	56.2	51.0
Colombia.....	82.5	85.0	84.6	71.7	71.0
Ecuador.....	30.4	27.3	18.1	14.8	11.0
Peru.....	3.9	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.0
Venezuela.....	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0
Africa:					
Angola.....	42.2	41.7	38.7	35.0	N.A.
Congo, Republic of the	12.2	13.7	12.2	13.0	N.A.
Cameroun.....	18.7	22.3	18.7	19.0	21.0
Ethiopia.....	66.7	64.0	56.6	51.0	51.0
Ivory Coast.....	57.2	59.6	47.3	50.0	46.0
Kenya.....	28.9	24.9	23.0	26.0	30.0
Malagasy Republic.....	N.A.	39.4	32.0	31.5	20.0
Tanganyika.....	17.3	17.1	12.0	14.0	14.0
Uganda.....	42.3	40.4	39.5	10.0	34.0
Asia and Oceania:					
India.....	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Indonesia.....	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.0

1/ The above table is subject to revision.

GREEN COFFEE: Estimated world supply and distribution
marketing years 1946-47 to 1962-63
(1,000 bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Marketing year	Beginning carry-over	Production	Total supply	Net exports	Domestic Distribution 1/	Ending carry-over
1946-47.....	16,390	35,308	51,698	27,158	7,490	17,050
1947-48.....	17,050	34,441	51,491	30,848	7,372	13,271
1948-49.....	13,271	39,095	52,366	32,266	9,330	10,770
1949-50.....	10,770	37,727	48,497	31,205	7,985	9,307
1950-51.....	9,307	38,093	47,400	31,593	8,092	7,715
1951-52.....	7,715	39,215	46,930	32,152	8,331	6,447
1952-53.....	6,447	41,513	47,960	32,939	8,275	6,746
1953-54.....	6,746	43,996	50,742	33,458	8,156	9,128
1954-55.....	9,128	42,188	51,316	29,219	8,266	13,831
1955-56.....	13,831	50,348	64,179	38,296	8,407	17,476
1956-57.....	17,476	45,420	62,896	36,203	8,452	18,241
1957-58.....	18,241	55,009	73,250	37,340	8,500	27,410
1958-59.....	27,410	61,665	89,075	38,977	9,664	40,434
1959-60.....	40,434	78,919	119,353	43,790	12,498	63,065
1960-61.....	63,065	65,528	128,593	44,409	12,689	2/ 68,495
1961-62.....	68,495	71,190	139,685	45,500	13,303	80,882
1962-63.....	80,882	65,550	146,432	---	---	---

1/ Domestic distribution in producing countries.

2/ Stocks reduced by 3 million bags which were destroyed in Brazil.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official estimates of foreign countries, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

COFFEE: Imports into Common Market countries, by country of origin, 1961 1/

Country of origin	Belgium- Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Ivory Coast	---	1,278.9	---	74.6	6.3	1,359.8
Cameroon	6.3	437.9	9.0	63.9	---	517.1
Togo	---	109.1	---	---	---	109.1
Central African Republic	---	93.0	---	---	---	93.0
Malagasy Republic	---	497.9	---	10.3	0.3	508.5
Other Associated French Territories	---	77.7	---	---	---	77.7
Republic of the Congo	168.2	19.7	24.4	270.8	0.4	483.5
Total associated territories	174.5	2,514.2	33.4	419.6	7.0	3,148.7
Brazil	302.5	582.8	791.1	658.7	286.3	2,621.4
Colombia	98.8	24.9	619.0	36.0	109.1	887.8
Haiti	55.1	43.0	1.5	77.6	1.8	179.0
Ecuador	0.1	99.4	33.8	43.2	7.7	184.2
Costa Rica	18.0	7.5	327.8	24.9	20.3	398.5
El Salvador	13.4	---	628.9	6.9	25.3	674.5
Guatemala	20.3	2.5	280.1	13.5	24.2	340.6
Mexico	2.5	1.6	127.8	2.4	3.4	137.7
Nicaragua	18.9	---	77.7	10.4	17.7	124.7
Angola	40.1	---	41.9	2.9	460.3	545.2
Kenya-Uganda	7.1	---	298.9	(21.1)	30.6	(432.0)
Tanganyika	1.3	---	68.2	---	4.8	---
Indonesia	51.6	---	10.5	43.2	15.2	120.5
Other	232.3	131.7	199.0	392.1	132.9	1,088.0
Total, Other Countries	862.0	893.4	3,506.2	1,332.9	1,139.6	7,734.1
Total imports	1,036.5	3,407.6	3,539.6	1,752.5	1,146.6	10,882.8

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 132.276 pounds each.

GREEN COFFEE: Exports for specified countries by country of destination
Calendar year 1961

(bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Country of destination :	Angola :	Brazil :	Colombia :	Guatemala :	Ivory Coast :	Mexico :
Europe:						
Austria.....:	- :	36,704 :	517 :	- :	- :	- :
Belgium-Luxembourg....:	34,400 :	410,911 :	50,089 :	27,858 :	1,483 :	2,918 :
Czechoslovakia.....:	- :	119,880 :	37,567 :	- :	- :	- :
Denmark.....:	- :	538,581 :	25,027 :	- :	- :	922 :
Finland.....:	13,067 :	451,263 :	89,313 :	- :	- :	- :
France.....:	4,233 :	526,009 :	28,132 :	- :	1,289,433 :	1,424 :
Germany, East.....:	- :	209,274 :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Germany, West.....:	52,867 :	735,546 :	673,065 :	269,359 :	24,000 :	89,723 :
Greece.....:	- :	92,223 :	- :	- :	3,916 :	- :
Hungary.....:	- :	24,331 :	3,334 :	- :	- :	- :
Italy.....:	6,316 :	859,895 :	90,392 :	9,924 :	74,800 :	2,130 :
Netherlands.....:	459,634 :	669,659 :	66,548 :	64,192 :	8,516 :	8,726 :
Norway.....:	5,750 :	391,439 :	17,702 :	- :	- :	- :
Poland.....:	3,750 :	71,660 :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Portugal.....:	231,367 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Spain.....:	- :	219,012 :	100,187 :	- :	- :	56 :
Sweden.....:	31,117 :	955,034 :	176,865 :	60,543 :	- :	1,412 :
Switzerland.....:	- :	87,858 :	52,023 :	- :	5,000 :	24,919 :
United Kingdom.....:	5,867 :	185,579 :	83,563 :	1,444 :	15,350 :	234 :
U.S.S.R.....:	- :	333,333 :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Yugoslavia.....:	- :	66,188 :	21,800 :	- :	- :	- :
Others.....:	2,583 :	73,164 :	3,390 :	- :	- :	117 :
Total.....:	850,951 :	7,057,543 :	1,519,514 :	433,320 :	1,422,498 :	132,581 :
North America:						
Canada.....:	- :	320,348 :	116,467 :	5,882 :	- :	16,497 :
United States.....:	1,093,367 :	8,592,090 :	3,949,792 :	807,735 :	599,066 :	1,337,532 :
Others.....:	- :	69 :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Total.....:	1,093,367 :	8,912,507 :	4,066,259 :	813,617 :	599,066 :	1,354,029 :
South America.....:	- :	547,846 :	3,905 :	- :	- :	- :
Africa.....:	14,765 :	112,193 :	1,492 :	- :	511,699 :	3 :
Asia & Oceania.....:	50 :	340,476 :	59,676 :	- :	- :	350 :
Not specified.....:	9,567 :	- :	- :	32,108 :	29,503 :	- :
Grand total.....:	1,968,700 :	16,970,565 :	5,650,846 :	1,279,045 :	2,562,766 :	1,486,963 :

Foreign Agricultural Service.

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